

09/07/05 Draft

NOTICE OF PROPOSED RULEMAKING

TITLE 18. DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY -

REMEDIAL ACTION

PREAMBLE

<u>1. Sections Affected</u>	<u>Rulemaking Action</u>
R18-7-201	Amend
R18-7-202	Amend
R18-7-203	Amend
R18-7-204	No change
R18-7-205	Amend
R18-7-206	Amend
R18-7-207	New
R18-7-208	Amend
R18-7-209	Amend
R18-7-210	Amend
Appendix A	Amend
Appendix B	Delete
Appendix C	Delete

ARTICLE 2. SOIL REMEDIATION STANDARDS

R18-7-201. Definitions

In addition to the definitions provided in A.R.S. §§ 49-151 and 49-152, the following definitions apply in this Article:

1. "Aquifer Protection Program" means the system of requirements prescribed in A.R.S. Title 49, Chapter 2, Article 3 and A.A.C. Title 18, Chapter 9, ~~Article 1~~ **Articles 1 through 7.**
2. "Background" means a concentration of a naturally occurring contaminant in soils.
3. ~~"Cancer Group" means a category of chemicals listed by a weight of evidence assessment by the United States Environmental Protection Agency to evaluate human carcinogenicity. Based on this evaluation, chemicals are placed in 1 of the following categories: A—known human carcinogen; B1 or B2—probable human carcinogen; C—possible human carcinogen; D—not classified as to human carcinogenicity; and E—evidence of non-carcinogenicity in humans.~~
4. "Carcinogen" or "carcinogenic" means a contaminant which **is known to or, possible or probable of causing cancer in humans.** ~~has a cancer group designation of Class A, B1, B2, or C, but does not include a substance having cancer group designations D or E. The cancer group designation is found in Appendix A to the rule.~~
5. "Contact" means exposure to a contaminant through ingestion, inhalation, or dermal absorption.
6. "Contaminant" means a substance regulated by the programs listed in R18-7-202(A) or R18-7-202(B) **and Arizona Revised Statute §49-171(2).**
7. "Department" means the Arizona Department of Environmental Quality.

8. "Deterministic Risk Assessment Methodology" means a site-specific human health risk assessment, performed using a specific set of input variables, exposure assumptions, and toxicity criteria, represented by point estimates for each receptor evaluated, which results in a point estimate of risk.
9. **"Declaration of Environmental Use Restriction" or "DEUR" means a restrictive covenant as described in A.R.S. §§ 49-152.**
- ~~9.~~ **10.** "Ecological Community" means an assemblage of populations of different species within a specified location in space and time.
- ~~10.~~ **11.** "Ecological Receptor" means a specific ecological community, population, or individual organism, protected by federal or state laws and regulations, or a local population which provides an important natural or economic resource, function, and value.
- ~~11.~~ **12.** "Ecological Risk Assessment" is a scientific evaluation of the probability of an adverse effect to ecological receptors from exposure to specific types and concentrations of contaminants. An ecological risk assessment contains 4 components: identification of potential contaminants; an exposure assessment; a toxicity assessment; and a risk characterization.
- ~~12.~~ **13.** "Engineering Control" means a remediation method **such as a barrier or cap that is** used to prevent or minimize exposure to contaminants, and includes technologies that reduce the mobility or migration of contaminants.
- ~~13.~~ **14.** "Excess Lifetime Cancer Risk" means the increased risk of developing cancer above the background cancer occurrence levels due to exposure to contaminants.
- ~~14.~~ **15.** "Exposure" means contact between contaminants and organisms.
- ~~15.~~ **16.** "Exposure Pathway" means the course a contaminant takes from a source to an exposed organism.
- Each exposure pathway includes a source or release from a source, an exposure point, and an

exposure route. If the exposure point differs from the source, transport/exposure media (that is, air, water) are also included.

- ~~16-17.~~ **17.** "Exposure Point" means a location of potential contact between a contaminant and an organism.
- ~~17.~~ **18.** "Exposure Route" means the way a contaminant comes into contact with an organism (that is, by ingestion, inhalation, or dermal contact).
- ~~18. "Greenfields Pilot Program" means the system of requirements prescribed in Laws 1997, Ch. 296, § 11 A.R.S. §§ 49-153 through 49-157.~~
19. "Groundwater" means water in an aquifer as defined in A.R.S. § 49-201(2).
20. "Hazard Index" means the sum of hazard quotients for multiple substances and/or multiple exposure pathways, or the sum of hazard quotients for chemicals acting by a similar mechanism and/or having the same target organ.
21. "Hazardous Waste Management Program" means the system of requirements prescribed in A.R.S. Title 49, Ch. 5, Article 2 and 18 A.A.C. 8, Article 2.
22. "Hazard Quotient" means the value which quantifies non-carcinogenic risk for ~~±~~ **one** chemical for ~~±~~ **one** receptor population for ~~±~~ **one** exposure pathway over a specified exposure period. The hazard quotient is equal to the ratio of a chemical-specific intake to the reference dose.
23. "Imminent and substantial endangerment to the public health or the environment" has the meaning found in A.R.S. § 49-282.02(C)(1).
24. "Institutional control" means a legal or administrative tool or action taken to reduce the potential for exposure to contaminants.
25. "Letter of Completion" means a Departmental statement which indicates whether the property in question has met the soil remediation standards set forth in this Article.

26. "Migrate" or "Migration" means the movement of contaminants from the point of release, emission, discharge, or spillage: through the soil profile; by volatilization from soil to air and subsequent dispersion to air; and by water, wind, or other mechanisms.
27. **Non-carcinogen: a chemical that has the potential upon exposure to an individual to cause adverse health effects other than cancer.**

- ~~27.~~ **28.** "Non-Residential Site-Specific Remediation Level" means a level of contaminants remaining in soil after remediation which results in a cumulative excess lifetime cancer risk between 1×10^{-6} and 1×10^{-4} and a Hazard Index no greater than 1 based on non-residential exposure assumptions.
- ~~28.~~ **29.** "Nuisance" means the activities or conditions which may be subject to A.R.S. §§ 49-141 and ~~49-104(A)(11)~~.
- ~~29.~~ **30.** "Person" means any public or private corporation, company, partnership, firm, association or society of persons, the federal government and any of its departments or agencies, this state or any of its agencies, departments, political subdivisions, counties, towns, municipal corporations, as well as a natural person.
- ~~30.~~ **31.** "Population" means an aggregate of individuals of a species within a specified location in space and time.
- ~~34.~~ **32.** "Probabilistic Risk Assessment Methodology" means a site-specific human health risk assessment, performed using probability distributions of input variables and exposure assumptions which take into account the variability and uncertainty of these values, which results in a range or distribution of possible risk estimates.
- ~~32.~~ **33.** "Reasonable Maximum Exposure" or "RME" means the highest human exposure case that is greater than the average, but is still within the range of possible exposures to humans at a site.
- ~~33.~~ **34.** "Remediate" or "remediation" has the meaning found in A.R.S. § 49-151(2).
- 35. Reference dose means toxicity factor expressed as a threshold level in units of (mg/kg-day) at which non-cancer effects are not expected to occur.**

34. ~~36.~~ **37.** "Repository" means the Department's database, established under A.R.S. § 49-152 ~~(D)~~ **(E)**, from which the public may view information pertaining to remediation projects ~~for which a Notice of Remediation has been submitted or a Letter of Completion has been issued.~~
35. **37.** "Residential Site-Specific Remediation Level" means a level of contaminants remaining in the soil after remediation which results in a cumulative excess lifetime cancer risk between 1×10^{-6} and 1×10^{-4} and a Hazard Index no greater than 1 based on residential exposure assumptions.
36. **38.** "Residential Use" has the meaning found in A.R.S. § 49-151.~~(3)~~
37. **39.** "Site-Specific Human Health Risk Assessment" is a scientific evaluation of the probability of an adverse effect to human health from exposure to specific types and concentrations of contaminants. A site-specific human health risk assessment contains **4 four** components: identification of potential contaminants; an exposure assessment; a toxicity assessment; and a risk characterization.
38. **40.** "Soil" means all earthen materials **including moisture and pore space contained within earthen material**, located between the land surface and groundwater including sediments and unconsolidated accumulations produced by the physical and chemical disintegration of rocks.
39. **41.** "Soil Remediation Level" or "SRL" means a pre-determined risk-based standard **based upon the total contaminant concentration in soil**, developed ~~by the Arizona Department of Health Services~~ pursuant to A.R.S. § 49-152(A)(1)~~(a)~~ and listed in Appendix A.
40. **42.** "Solid Waste Management program" means the system of requirements prescribed in A.R.S. Title 49, Ch. 4, ~~Article 4~~ and the rules adopted under those statutes.
41. **43.** "Special Waste Management program" means the system of requirements prescribed in A.R.S. Title 49, Ch. 4, Article 9 and 18 A.A.C. § **13**, ~~Article~~ **Articles 3 13 and 16**.
42. **44.** "Underground Storage Tank program" or "UST program" means the system of requirements prescribed in A.R.S. Title 49, Ch. 6, Article 1 and 18 A.A.C. 12.

43. ~~"Voluntary Environmental Mitigation Use Restriction" or "VEMUR" means, pursuant to A.R.S. § 49-152(B), a written document, signed by the real property owner and the Department, and recorded with the county recorder on the chain of title for a particular parcel of real property, which indicates that a remediation to a level less protective than residential standards has been completed and, unless subsequently canceled, that the owner agrees to restrict the property to non-residential uses.~~
44. ~~45~~ "Voluntary Remediation Program" means the ~~system of requirements prescribed in A.R.S. § 49-104(A)(17)~~ **program provided for in A.R.S. Title 49, Ch. 1, Article 5.**
45. ~~46~~ "Water Quality Assurance Revolving Fund" or "WQARF" means the system of requirements prescribed in A.R.S. Title 49, Ch. 2, Article 5 and 18 A.A.C. 7, ~~Article 1~~ **16.**
46. ~~"WQARF Voluntary Program" means the system of requirements prescribed in A.R.S. §§ 49-282.05 and 49-285(B).~~

R18-7-202. Applicability

- A. This Article applies to a person legally required to conduct soil remediation by any of the following regulatory programs administered by the Department:
1. The Aquifer Protection Permit Program.
 2. The Hazardous Waste Management Program.
 3. The Solid Waste Management Program.
 4. The Special Waste Management Program.
 5. The Underground Storage Tank Program.
 6. The Water Quality Assurance Revolving Fund.
 7. Any other program under A.R.S. Title 49 that regulates soil remediation.

- B. This Article also applies to a person who is not legally required to conduct soil remediation, but who chooses to do so under any ~~of the following~~ programs administered by the Department:
- ~~1. The Greenfields Pilot Program.~~
 - ~~2. The Voluntary Remediation Program.~~
 - ~~3. The WQARE Voluntary Program.~~
- C. The requirements of this Article apply in addition to any specific requirements of the programs described in subsections (A) or (B).
- D. This Article is limited to soil remediation.
- E. ~~A person who is remediating soil at a site which was characterized before the effective date of this Article shall comply with either the Soil Remediation Standards adopted as an interim rule on March 29, 1996, or the Soil Remediation Standards adopted in this Article.~~ **A person who is remediating a site that has been characterized and where a risk assessment or remediation has been completed within three years after the effective date of this rule shall comply with either the Soil Remediation Standards adopted December 4, 1997 or the Soil Remediation Standards adopted in this article.** A site is considered characterized when the laboratory analytical results of the soil samples delineating the nature, degree, and extent of soil contamination have been received by the person conducting the remediation. **A risk assessment or remediation is considered completed when site closure, that meets the conditions set forth in R-18-7-209, has been requested.**

- F. Nothing in this Article limits the Department's authority to establish more stringent soil remediation levels in response to:
1. A nuisance.
 2. An imminent and substantial endangerment to the public health or the environment.
- G. This Article does not apply to persons remediating soil to numeric soil remediation levels specified in the following documents and entered into, **issued or approved** before the effective date of this rule:
1. Orders of the Director;
 2. Orders of any Court;
 3. **Work agreements approved by the Director pursuant to A.R.S. §49-282.05;**
 4. **Closure plans approved by the Director pursuant to A.A.C. R18-8-265;**
 5. **Post-closure permits approved by the Director pursuant to A.A.C. R18-8-270;**
 6. **Records of Decision approved by the Director pursuant to A.A. C. R18-16-410;**
 7. **Records of Decision approved by the Director pursuant to A.A.C. R18-16-413; and**
 8. **Records of Decision approved by the Director pursuant to 40 CFR 300.430(f)(5).**

R18-7-203. Remediation Standards

- A. A person subject to this Article shall remediate soil so that any concentration of contaminants remaining in the soil after remediation is less than or equal to **± one** of the following:
1. The background remediation standards prescribed in R18-7-204.
 2. The pre-determined remediation standards prescribed in R18-7-205.
 3. The site-specific remediation standards prescribed in R18-7-206.

B. A person who conducts a soil remediation based on the standards set forth in R18-7-205, ~~or R18-7-206,~~ **or R18-7-207** shall remediate soil so that any concentration of contaminants remaining in the soil after remediation does not:

1. Cause or threaten to cause a violation of Water Quality Standards prescribed in 18 A.A.C. 11. If the remediation level for a contaminant in the soil is not protective of aquifer water quality and surface water quality, the person shall remediate soil to an alternative soil remediation level that is protective of aquifer water quality and surface water quality.
2. Exhibit a hazardous waste characteristic of ignitability, corrosivity, or reactivity as defined in A.A.C. R18-8-261(A). If the remediation level for a contaminant in the soil results in leaving soils that exhibit a hazardous waste characteristic other than toxicity, the person shall remediate soil to an alternative soil remediation level such that the soil does not exhibit a hazardous waste characteristic other than toxicity.
3. Cause or threaten to cause an adverse impact to ecological receptors. If the Department determines that the remediation level for a contaminant in soil may impact ecological receptors based on the existence of ecological receptors and complete exposure pathways, the person shall conduct an ecological risk assessment. If the ecological risk assessment indicates that any concentration of contaminants remaining in the soil after remediation causes or threatens to cause an adverse impact to ecological receptors, the person shall remediate soil to an alternative soil remediation level, derived from the ecological risk assessment, that is protective of ecological receptors.

C. **The Department may estimate total contaminant concentration in soil using soil vapor concentrations.**

R18-7-204. Background Remediation Standards

- A. A person may elect to remediate to a background concentration for a contaminant.
- B. A person who conducts a remediation to a background concentration for a contaminant shall establish the background concentration using all of the following factors:
1. Site-specific historical information concerning land use.
 2. Site-specific sampling of soils unaffected by a release, but having characteristics similar to those of the soils affected by the release.
 3. A statistical analysis of the background concentrations using the 95th percentile upper confidence limit.

R18-7-205. Pre-Determined Remediation Standards

- A. A person may elect to remediate to the residential or non-residential Soil Remediation Levels (SRLs) set forth in Appendix A.
- B. A person who conducts ~~an SRL-based~~ remediation **pursuant to this article** shall remediate to the residential SRL on any property where there is residential use at the time remediation is completed.
- C. A pre-determined contaminant standard established by federal law or regulation may be used for polychlorinated biphenyl cleanups regulated pursuant to the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) at 40 CFR 761.120 et seq., however, the Department has no regulatory authority to issue a Letter of Completion in TSCA-regulated cleanups.

D. A person who elects to utilize a residential or nonresidential soil remediation level for any known human carcinogen shall remediate to a 1×10^{-6} excess lifetime cancer risk. Known human carcinogens include arsenic, benzene, benzidine, bis(chlormethyl)ether, chromium VI, diethylstilbestrol, direct black 38, direct blue 6, direct brown 95, nickel subsulfide and vinyl chloride.

E. A person who elects to remediate to a residential SRL, may utilize a 10^{-5} excess lifetime cancer risk for any probable or possible human carcinogen unless one or more of the following conditions

exists. If one or more of the following conditions exist, the person conducting the remediation shall remediate to a 1×10^{-6} excess lifetime cancer risk:

1. **More than 10 probable or possible human carcinogenic contaminants are present at the site; or**
2. **When the current or foreseeable future use is a day care center, school, health care facility or long term care facility.**

F. For contaminants that exhibit both carcinogenic and non-carcinogenic effects, the numeric standard that is lower shall apply.

R18-7-206. Site-Specific Remediation Standards

- A. A person may elect to remediate to a residential or a non-residential site-specific remediation level derived from a site-specific human health risk assessment.
- B. A person who conducts a remediation to a residential or a non-residential site-specific remediation level shall use ~~1~~ **one** of the following site-specific human health risk assessment methodologies:
1. A deterministic methodology. If a deterministic methodology is used, reasonable maximum exposures shall be evaluated for future use scenarios.
 2. A probabilistic methodology. If a probabilistic methodology is used, it shall be no less protective than the 95th percentile upper bound estimate of the distribution.
 3. An alternative methodology commonly accepted in the scientific community. An alternative methodology is considered accepted in the scientific community if it is published in peer-reviewed literature, such as a professional journal or publication of standards of general circulation, and there is general consensus within the scientific community ~~about~~ **that** the methodology **is sound**.
- C. A person who conducts a remediation to a site-specific remediation level shall remediate to the residential site-specific remediation level on any property where there is residential use at the time remediation is completed.

D. ~~With prior approval of the Department, a person may achieve the site-specific remediation levels based on the use of institutional and engineering controls. The approval shall be based, in part, on the demonstration that the institutional and engineering controls will be maintained.~~

E. A person conducting a remediation to a residential or a non-residential site-specific remediation level shall remediate the contaminants in soil **to a Hazard Index no greater than 1** ~~to and~~ a cumulative excess lifetime cancer risk between 1×10^{-6} and 1×10^{-4} . ~~and a Hazard Index of no greater than one taking into account the factors enumerated in this subsection. The person conducting a remediation, and the Department prior to issuing a Letter of Completion, shall select the excess lifetime cancer risk between 1×10^{-6} and 1×10^{-4} based upon the following site-specific factors:~~ **The following site specific factors shall be evaluated when determining the cumulative excess lifetime cancer risk:**

1. The presence of multiple contaminants.
2. The existence of multiple pathways of exposure.
3. The uncertainty of exposure.
4. The sensitivity of the exposed population.
5. Other program-related laws and regulations that may apply.

R18-7-207. Site-specific Remediation Standards for Nitrates and Nitrites

A person who conducts remediation of nitrates or nitrites shall remediate to a site specific remediation level pursuant to R18-7-203(B)(1), (2) and (3).

R18-7-207 R18-7-208. Voluntary Environmental Mitigation Use Restriction (VEMUR) Declaration of Environmental Use Restriction (DEUR)

- A. A person who remediates to the non-residential SRL, or to the non-residential site-specific remediation level shall submit the information listed in R18-7-208(A)(1) through (5) and a VEMUR signed by the real property owner, as set forth in Appendix B, to the applicable Departmental program listed in R18-7-202(A) or R18-7-202(B). The VEMUR shall be formatted in accordance with A.R.S. § 11-480 and any other specific requirements of the County Recorder of the jurisdiction. **A property owner who elects to leave contamination on a property that exceeds the applicable residential standard for the property under R18-7-205 or R18-7-206, or elects to use an institutional control or an engineering control to meet the requirements of R18-7-205, R18-7-206 or R18-7-207, shall record a DEUR pursuant to A.R.S. § 49-152 and comply with the related provisions of that statute, and the rules promulgated there under.**
- B. The applicable Departmental program listed in R18-7-202(A) or R18-7-202(B) shall evaluate the complete information described in R18-7-207(A) and verify whether the non-residential SRL or the non-residential site-specific remediation level has been achieved. An authorized Departmental representative shall either sign the VEMUR submitted pursuant to subsection (A) of this Section and return the signed VEMUR by certified mail, or request additional information to make the verification.
- C. A person described in R18-7-207(A) shall record a VEMUR described in R18-7-207(B) with the County Recorder's office where the property is located within 30 calendar days of receipt of the VEMUR signed by the authorized Departmental representative, as evidenced by the return receipt.
- D. A real property owner who remediates to the background concentration of a contaminant, to the residential SRL, or to the residential site-specific remediation level and who wishes to cancel a recorded VEMUR shall submit the information required in R18-7-208(A)(1) through (5) and a signed VEMUR Cancellation, as set forth in Appendix C, to the applicable Departmental program listed in R18-7-202(A) or R18-7-202(B). The VEMUR Cancellation shall be formatted in accordance with A.R.S. § 11-480 and any other specific requirements of the County Recorder of the jurisdiction.

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- E. ~~The applicable Departmental program listed in R18-7-202(A) or R18-7-202(B) shall evaluate the complete information described in R18-7-207(D) and verify whether the background concentration, the residential SRL, or the residential site specific remediation level has been achieved. An authorized Departmental representative shall either sign the VEMUR Cancellation submitted pursuant to R18-7-207(D) and return the VEMUR Cancellation via certified mail, or request additional information to make the verification.~~
- F. ~~A person who records a document described in R18-7-207 shall provide a copy of the recorded document to the applicable Departmental program described in R18-7-202(A) or R18-7-202(B) within 30 calendar days of the date of recording.~~

~~R18-7-208~~ R18-7-209 Closure Documents ~~Letter of Completion~~

- A. If a person requests a Letter of Completion, a person shall submit, at a minimum, the following information to the applicable Departmental program listed in R18-7-202(A) or **described in** R18-7-202(B):
1. A description of the actual activities, techniques, and technologies used to remediate soil at the site, including the legal mechanism in place to ensure that any institutional and engineering controls are maintained.
 2. Documentation that requirements prescribed in R18-7-203(A) and R18-7-203(B)(1) and (2) have been satisfied.
 3. If the Department determines pursuant to R18-7-203(B)(3) that an ecological risk assessment is required, documentation that the requirements prescribed in R18-7-203(B)(3) have been satisfied.
 4. Soil sampling analytical results which are representative of the area which has been remediated, including documentation that the laboratory analysis of samples has been performed by a laboratory

licensed by the Arizona Department of Health Services under A.R.S. § 36-495 et seq. and 9 A.A.C. 14, Article 6.

5. A statement signed by the person conducting the remediation certifying the following: I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of a fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.
- B. The applicable Departmental program described in R18-7-202(A) or R18-7-202(B) ~~shall~~ **may** evaluate the information described in ~~R18-7-208(A)~~ **R18-7-209(A)** and ~~R18-7-207(F)~~ to, **The department may request additional information, or if the Department verifies** compliance with the soil remediation standards set forth under this Article and **closure requirements of the applicable program or programs identified in R18-7-202(A) or described in R18-7-202(B), the Department** shall issue a Letter of Completion, **or an alternative closure document provided for by statute or rule that certifies the soil standards of this rule have been achieved.** ~~or request additional information.~~
- C. The applicable Departmental program ~~listed in~~ **described in** R18-7-202(A) or R18-7-202(B) may revoke or amend any **closure document described in R18-7-209(B)** ~~Letter of Completion~~ if any of the information submitted pursuant to ~~R18-7-208(A)~~ **and R18-7-209(A)** and ~~R18-7-207(F)~~ is inaccurate or if any condition was unknown to the Department when the Department issued the ~~Letter of Completion~~ **closure document**.

R18-7-209 R18-7-210. Notice of Remediation and Repository

- A. A person conducting soil remediation shall submit a Notice of Remediation to the applicable Departmental program listed in R18-7-202(A) or R18-7-202(B) prior to beginning remediation. A person conducting a soil remediation **to address an immediate and substantial endangerment to public health or the environment and** ~~during an emergency~~ who has notified the Department in accordance with ~~emergency~~ notification requirements prescribed in A.R.S. § 49-284 is not required to submit a Notice of Remediation **prior to beginning remediation**. Any person who continues ~~or~~ ~~initiates~~ a soil remediation after the **immediate and substantial endangerment has been abated** ~~initial emergency response~~ shall submit a Notice of Remediation. A Notice of Remediation shall include all of the following information:
1. The name and address of the real property owner;
 2. The name and address of the remediating party;
 3. A legal description and street address of the property;
 4. A list of each contaminant to be remediated;
 5. The background concentration, SRL, or site-specific remediation level selected to meet the remediation standards;
 6. A description of the current and post-remediation property use as either residential or non-residential;
 7. The rationale for the selection of residential or non-residential remediation; and
 8. The proposed technologies for remediating the site.
- B. The Department shall ~~establish and~~ maintain a repository **available to the public** for information regarding sites where soil is remediated. The Repository shall include a listing of sites for which a

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Notice of Remediation has been submitted or a ~~Letter of Completion~~ **closure document** has been issued.

1. For sites where a Notice of Remediation has been filed, the Repository shall contain the date the notice was filed and the information submitted as described in ~~R18-7-209(A)~~ **R18-7-210(A)**.

2. For sites where a ~~Letter of Completion~~ **closure document** has been issued, the Repository shall contain the following:

- a. The name and address of the real property owner;
- b. The name and address of the remediating party.
- c. A legal description and street address of the property;
- d. A listing of each contaminant that was remediated;
- e. The background concentration, SRL, or site-specific remediation level selected to meet the remediation standard;
- f. A description whether the residential or non-residential standard was achieved;
- g. A description of any engineering or institutional control used to remediate the site; and
- h. The date when the ~~Letter of Completion~~ **closure document** was issued.

~~3. The Repository will be available for public review during the Department's normal business hours. A person who wishes to obtain copies of the Repository shall pay a copying fee established by the Department.~~

Appendix A. Soil Remediation Levels (SRLs) [TO BE ADDED]